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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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dresses with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good  
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one side of the paper only.No anonymous signed communications that have  
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Cable: A.B.O. 6th Ed. Edition.

P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

## DEATH.

On June 10th, at Shanghai, Rudolph Ludwig  
Eckert, Head of Messrs. Arnold, Karberg  
& Co., aged 44 years.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.4

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 20TH, 1906.

We have recently had occasion to refer to the disgraceful mismanagement of the pre-  
tended Imperial Telegraph Administration  
of China, which under the name of being  
an Imperial service had really, according to  
true Chinese traditional custom, become a  
family affair in the hands of that most  
reactionary of Chinese administrators,  
SHENG KUNG-PAO. The animadversions  
cast by us on the present service are re-  
peated in still stronger terms by the *Times*  
correspondent, than whom none from  
practical experience is more competent to  
speak. This SHENG KUNG-PAO, better  
perhaps known by his official name of SHENG  
SWAN-HWAI, which he bore before being  
granted his present title, has not only been  
noted by the persistency with which he  
clings to the traditional spoils of office, and  
the opposition he offers to every project of  
financial amendment, but has recently  
become one of the chief instigators of the  
clamour for the restoration of "China's  
Sovereign Rights" which in certain cases,  
owing to her own internal weakness, and  
the persistent maladministration of SHENG  
KUNG-PAO himself, and others of the same  
calibre, have dropped out of her hands. The  
latest complaint of this nature proceeding  
from the Chinese side, is directly the work of  
SHENG himself, and is addressed to the  
International Telegraphic Conference, being  
held at Lisbon. Owing to the notorious  
maladministration of the native telegraphs  
when Manchurian administration was as far

as possible being handed back to China, the  
telegraphs, which had been necessarily  
worked under foreign supervision, remained  
tacitly under similar control. The Chinese  
Government had, in fact, no competent staff  
for the purpose, nor was any request made  
for the transfer, so things simply went on  
by their own vis inertia. A firm believer  
in the traditional doctrine that the per-  
quisites of office are the personal property  
of the holder, and must not be enquired  
into, SHENG KUNG-PAO is the champion of  
the old as opposed to the modern dogma of  
the responsibility of office. So this inter-  
ference with what he conceives to be his own  
personal monopoly has been grating heavily  
on his mind. That it was entirely due to  
his own maladministration, is, with officials  
of the SHENG type, and unfortunately they  
are still in the majority, no proper reply to  
his complaint. His were the telegraphs,  
and his he intended they should be for all  
time, and not the Emperor himself, or what  
in SHENG's mind was of far more con-  
sequence, the EXPRESS DOVAGERS, even if  
she wished, which of course SHENG took  
care by a judicious course of watering, she  
should not do, had any business to enquire  
as to the method in which they were con-  
ducted. This, it is hardly necessary to  
mention has been for all time the accepted  
rule of Government in China, and SHENG  
constituting himself its special champion is  
only giving expression to the feelings of  
nine out of every ten of the ruling class.

Another nominal Government under-  
taking in which SHENG KUNG-PAO occupies  
a like position is the short line of railway  
from Shanghai to Wusung. As in the case  
of the telegraphs, to say that SHENG is the  
leading, or sole spirit in the management, is  
to imply necessarily that it is bungled.  
Unfortunately the line forms part of the  
Nanking System, where the other day we  
had occasion to refer to the disastrous effects  
of this interference of implied private  
rights with the financial success of the  
railway in the imposition of private likin  
dues on a nominally Government owned  
and controlled Railway. When the late  
Viceroy at Nanking, H. E. LIU K'WAI-  
YANG, arranged for the extension of the boundaries  
of the Foreign Settlements at Shanghai, the  
obstacle in the way was this same SHENG  
SWAN-HWAI, in deference to whose control-  
ling influence in the Wusung Railway, a  
huge gap was left in the middle of the  
amalgamated Settlement, lest, as an evil  
consequence on the subject suggested, his  
mismanagement of the railway should  
become too apparent. Until the other day  
the management of the Wusung department  
of the line had effectually shut off all  
municipal and public access to their line,  
leaving only a small space for the admission  
of passengers. As a natural effect of this,  
sided by a prohibitory tariff, the traffic on  
the line was of the smallest, and hardly  
covered expenses. The new management  
of the line after its opening to Suchow, filled  
up SHENG's ditch, which had effectually  
prevented access to the station and threw  
it into the public road. This ditch, some  
14 ft. wide, had formed the boundary of the  
Settlement, up to which the Settlement  
Police had patrolled. On the other side of  
the ditch on the railway property, watched  
a body of a slightly improved native police.  
As a fence had been put up along the new  
boundary of the road the Settlement police  
naturally resisted and made the others  
relinquish their hold. When they attempt-  
ed to repeat the manoeuvre a few days after,  
the foreign policeman blew his whistle, with  
the result that three native policemen were  
run in and taken to the station, whence the  
next morning they were brought up before  
the Mixed Court. As the magistrate was  
not prepared to try the case, on his promise  
that they should appear the next day, they  
were allowed out. Of course, the affair  
having evidently been arranged beforehand,  
the next day no appearance was made,  
notwithstanding the engagement of the  
magistrate, but three mounted men, armed,  
commenced, in defiance of all regulations,  
to patrol the neighbouring streets. As the  
foreign police have orders to arrest all  
armed natives marching through the foreign  
quarters, chase was immediately given and  
one of the lot was captured and run in.  
A demand was made for his release which  
was refused, but the magistrate was given  
to understand that if the men whom he had  
engaged to appear did surrender, the Coun-  
cil would consider the case of the other.  
The case was apparently one of these at-  
tempts which have lately become destructive  
of all good relations to "restore China's  
Sovereign Rights." Unfortunately for the  
continuance of good relations, these at-  
tempts, so far from partaking of the nature

of redressing wrongs, which would be wil-  
lingly listened to, and if well founded,  
righted; the new school partake of SHENG  
KUNG-PAO's methods, and take no account  
of the corresponding rights of the others.  
A question of patrolling fourteen feet along  
one side of a municipal road in Shanghai  
has been made a pretence for encroaching  
on rights surrendered sixty-two years ago  
under Imperial instructions, and in ac-  
cordance with the Treaty of Nanking, and  
of similar character are most of the other  
claims put forward for the "restoration"  
of China's lapsed rights. The tale pre-  
sented to the Lisbon Conference is only one  
of a series, each one more preposterous than  
the other. Unfortunately the intriguing  
parties, who are patently trying to stir up  
the old strife, are for the most part men,  
like SHENG KUNG-PAO, whose position in  
any other country than China would be  
as a deterrent. These men had experience  
that it has been mainly owing to her own  
faithlessness and disregard of engagement  
that it has been necessary to take the ad-  
ministration of these things out of China's  
own hands—necessary for the carrying on of  
any intercourse whatever. Yet with all the  
lessons of the past we see a return to the  
old councils of Canton in the old East India  
Company's days becoming, under evidently  
high inspiration from Peking, once more  
the order of the day.

Returning to the Shanghai incident it is  
no good sign for the future relations of  
China, that the man YUEN SHU-SUNG who  
notoriously was the instigator of the Settle-  
ment riots two years ago, so far from  
meeting with disgrace, has at the instance  
of the DOVAGERS been promoted to  
high office, and has recently been appoint-  
ed Governor of the important province of  
Shantung. So long as men who have abused  
their offices by such misdeeds in place of  
degradation, meet with high promotion, so  
long must we look upon the regeneration of  
China as a thing incapable of realisation.

There were twelve plague cases yesterday,  
making the total 810.

There will be a Pool Competition by the  
H. K. V. B. A. to-day and to-morrow, at the  
Peak Ranges.

An enquiry into the loss of the ss. "Powan,"  
will be held on Tuesday at 10.30 at the Harbour  
Office.

The members of the Local Self Government  
Society of Kwangtung province, whose head-  
quarters are in Canton, have decided to open an  
exhibition of the products, manufactured and  
raw, of the whole province. This Fair is to be  
held in Canton and the opening date is fixed for  
June 21.

The exhaustive operations undertaken by the  
naval divers to recover the body of Colonel H.  
Martin of Hongkong, who was drowned in the  
lake at Chusan, have been abandoned, as there  
was no hope of their meeting with success. The  
ships of the China Squadron which have been  
visiting Japan left Yokohama on June 10th for  
Weihaiwei.

Foolish people say women are not logical.  
Mark how a brief tale shall put them down.  
The perfect lady was charged with breaking  
an umbrella over her friend's head. "What  
have you to say?" quoth the magistrate.  
"It was an accident, your worship." "Did  
you not mean to hit her, then?" "O yes,  
But not to break my umbrella."

An answer has been vouchsafed to the Im-  
perial prayers. A telegram from Peking  
reports that on the 11th instant the Capital  
was visited by a great thunderstorm during  
which ominous rains fell. This, it is hoped, will  
relieve the fears of farmers of the Imperial  
prefecture, whose crops had been in danger of  
withering away owing to the heat and drought.

They have some amusing ways in the Army.  
The results of invading boards are reported  
somewhat in this style. "Amy Johnston,  
daughter of Sgt Johnston is recommended for  
change of climate to England, accompanied by  
her father, mother, six brothers and sisters."  
"Amy is quite a useful girl and deserves to benefit  
by the change of climate and the cheerful com-  
pany of her grateful family on the trip and  
afterwards."

This is said to be a breakfast story of W. E.  
Gladstone. It is told in Cornhill. At break-  
fast this morning he told an excellent story  
propounded of the Duke of Cumberland and the  
Duke of Cambridge's habits of swearing. Lord  
Mark Kerr had sworn at some troops at a re-  
view before the Queen. The Queen sent for  
the Duke of Cambridge, and said he must re-  
primand Lord Mark, which the Duke did as  
follows: "Look here, Mark, H.M. heard you  
swear, and she said she was damned if she'd  
stand it."

It is quite curious that of the American  
lawyers at Shanghai, who marshalled themselves  
to attack Judge Wiley, not one comprehended  
the law relating to impeachments, and ignomin-  
iously failed to frame a single allegation covered  
by that law. There was in the van of this  
cohort of lawyers the ex-Attorney General of  
the Hawaiian Islands who, after filling a large  
book with his testimony, was informed by the  
committee that he had not stated one fact that  
brought his allegations within the law of im-  
peachment. It is becoming clearer why some  
lawyers did not succeed in passing Judge  
Wiley's examination.

The German Mail of the 20th May was  
delivered in London on the 18th inst.

In connection with the recent poisoning case  
in Wellington Street, when two men expired  
shortly after eating a fowl, an accountant who  
resided in the house yesterday was brought  
before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's on a charge  
of being concerned in the death of the two men.  
Detective Inspector Hanson presented and  
Mr. F. W. Goldring defended. Evidence was  
called, and the prisoner remanded.

The Criminal Sessions were opened yesterday  
before the Chief Justice. The only prisoner was  
Lung Tui, who was charged with robbery at  
West Point on 23rd May on which day he with  
others entered a house, bound and gagged a  
woman inside, and ransacked the place. Asked  
to plead, prisoner replied—I don't know what to  
say. If your Lordship has it down in writing  
that I pled guilty then I must say I am guilty.  
His Lordship—It is for you to say that.  
Prisoner then pleaded guilty and was sentenced  
to three years' imprisonment.

Three men in a boat recently arrived at  
Tsungming and persuaded the Chinese  
Magistrate to advance them \$45 on a cheque  
signed in the name "Gillan" purporting to be  
payable in Shanghai. The cheque on being  
sent there was found to be valueless and the  
number disclosed the fact that it had been taken  
from the same book as the valueless one  
recently presented to the Central Stores by the  
man Carus for whose arrest a warrant has been  
issued by the American Consul-General.  
The cheque book in question is numbered from  
789001 to 789060 and residents of River Ports  
would be wise to take no risks with cheques on  
the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank bearing any  
of these numbers.

An authoritative statement has been issued of  
the Japanese case against the proposed Hei-  
matsen-Fukumen Railway. It lays emphasis  
on the principle that one railway, near enough  
to another to enter into competition with it,  
must be regarded as belonging to the same  
neighbourhood. The policy of the open door  
does not prevent railway exploitation. But  
British, Russian and American agreements  
with China also forbid the construction of com-  
petitive lines, while Germany's railway mono-  
poly in Shantung necessitated the division of  
the Tientsin-Fukien line into British and Ger-  
man spheres. Historical precedent, it is added,  
no less than considerations of reasonable pro-  
tection, warrants the Japanese veto on the pro-  
posed line in South Manchuria.

The gentry and notables of Quinsan and  
Siogang districts have sent in a memorial  
signed by a large number of names to the  
Governor at Soochow, complaining that since  
the construction of the Shanghai-Nanking Rail-  
way foreigners have been visiting their districts  
in increasing numbers to hunt and shoot wild  
fowl, etc. There have already been instances  
where fights between Chinese and foreigners  
have been averted by the nearest Chinese, but as  
people cannot be so fortunate every time, the  
safest way would be to put a stop to these pro-  
miscuous visits of foreigners who do anything  
and shoot anything they please when they are  
in the country. This practice will be exceed-  
ingly dangerous to the peace and good order of  
the districts concerned if permitted to continue  
any longer.

The directors of the Peking Syndicate have  
sent a copy of the syndicate's joint consulting  
mining engineers' report to the directors, dated  
the 13th May, from which we take the follow-  
ing extracts:—Since our report, dated February  
3, 1905, considerable development has been  
made, both by additional boreholes and sinking  
Nos. 3 and 4 shafts. In consequence of the  
proving of good anthracite coal 17ft. thick at  
a depth of 416ft. at borehole No. 12, referred to  
in the last report, the energies of the staff have  
been mainly devoted to proving the area in the  
immediate neighbourhood of this borehole, and  
sinking a shaft on this site, now known as  
No. 4 shaft, and also upon the sinking of No. 5  
shaft. This policy has been adopted so as to  
secure an early output of coal pending the un-  
watering of Nos. 1 and 2 shafts, and the  
development of the other parts of the syn-  
dicate's concession.

In our opinion the proofs and progress to which we have referred  
are satisfactory, for they assure that a reason-  
able output of good coal will be forthcoming in  
a comparatively short time.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION AT  
SHANGHAI

In their latest piece-goods circular to hand  
Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. of Shanghai  
allude to a newspaper article which in noticing  
their quiet passing of "Selling day" com-  
ments upon the "wonderful recuperative  
powers" of the Chinese and mentions some  
imaginary system of co-operation whereby they  
are enabled to meet their engagements.  
Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. state the actual  
fact to be that "the import houses are  
carrying through the foreign banks, the huge  
stocks of goods now here, mostly of the fancy  
variety, for the Chinese dealers, who, for  
the past few years, when the market was  
buoyant, were able to fulfil their engagements,  
following up such transactions with orders on  
a large scale. Any measure of success  
they met with incited others to follow  
their example, until the trade in the  
newer articles of fancy goods especially  
was almost entirely in the hands of men  
of straw. It has now reached the climax.  
By an unfortunate chain of circumstances the  
market has gone against them and the con-  
sequence is a general collapse. Out of four  
hundred native firms who were dealing in  
piece goods last year 70 per cent. are absolutely  
wrecked, and must have disappeared from the  
scene. Those who have survived, are mostly the  
men who have confined their attention to the  
staple makes of grey and white cloth, the  
losses on which, though not trifling, they have  
been able to meet. Hundreds of thousands have  
been taken out in the Mixed Court (but it is  
only throwing good money after bad), to recover  
the losses pending, the extent of which cannot  
be ascertained until the goods are sold and  
cleared. That is the situation which has to be  
faced now, and a mighty serious one it is too!

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

SIR ROBERT HART.

LONDON, June 19th.

Sir Robert Hart will be entertained  
to dinner by the China Association on  
the 7th July.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

LONDON, June 19th.

Mr. Taft has been nominated for the  
Presidency of the United States.

PROPOSED NEW THAMES  
DOCK.

LONDON, June 19th.

The Government have proposed the  
construction of a dock on the north  
side of the River Thames. The  
extensions and dredging are estimated  
to cost five millions pounds.

## KOREAN NEWSPAPER TRIAL.

Tokyo, June 19th.

The trial of Mr. Bethel, the pro-  
prietor of newspapers published in the  
Korean language, for sedition has just  
concluded at Seoul after several days  
hearing. Sentence of three weeks' im-  
prisonment was passed and defendant  
was ordered to enter into a bond of  
1000 yen, to be deposited with the  
Court, for his good behaviour for six  
months. Mr. Crosse, barrister, of Kobe,  
defended, and the Resident General  
was complainant. Judge Bourne of  
Shanghai presided. The action was  
instituted under an order of Council.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE.]

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, June 19th.

President Roosevelt has appointed three  
commissioners to represent the United States  
of America on the proposed International  
Opium Commission.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS.

LONDON, June 17th.

The House of Commons have passed the  
second reading of the Old Age Pensions  
Bill without a division.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Chicago Convention has been opened.  
Mr. Bryon, who was present as chairman  
belated President Roosevelt, and described  
his refusal to stand again for the presidency  
as an abnegation to placing his name to  
fame beside that of Washington.

[N.C. Daily News Service.]

## DR. KOCH IN TOKYO.

Tokyo, June 12th.

Dr. Koch, who arrived at Yokohama on board  
the P.M.S. *Siberia*, immediately came up to  
Tokyo.  
Twenty-eight medical and scientific societies  
have arranged elaborate receptions in his  
honour.

## COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

Yesterday afternoon at 5.20 a coolie junk was  
run into by the steamer "Loongseag" off Wan-  
chai and as a result two coolies were drowned.  
The "Loongseag" was leaving the harbour on  
her way to Manila when the collision took place.  
How it occurred is not very apparent yet, but  
when those on board the steamer saw that a  
collision was inevitable the engines were pro-  
mptly reversed and the force of the impact was  
lessened. The junk was not out, but swinging  
alongside the steamer after being struck was  
heeled over until her gunwale was under  
water. The passengers clambered up the other  
side, and as the accident was witnessed by those  
on board several launches soon a number of these  
craft were speeding to the assistance of the  
unfortunate people who were all rescued with the  
exception of two. One, an old woman, who  
was in the front part of the junk, was  
drowned, and a man met with a similar fate.  
Another woman who had been under water for  
two or three minutes was pulled out in a very  
exhausted condition and several of the others  
were injured in various ways. Thirty-two were  
taken ashore on the police launches, and as none  
were seriously hurt they were conveyed to Wan-  
chai. The junk did not sink but was very much  
waterlogged. It was towed to Causeway Bay.  
The steamer was delayed for some time but  
resumed her voyage before darkness fell.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—It may be taken for granted that Mr.  
Clement's most valuable analysis of the  
opium statistics of China will be communicated  
to the Colonial Office, and it is fervently to be  
hoped that it will be printed as a Parliamentary  
Paper and circulated for the information of the  
members of the British House of Commons who  
have been so grossly misled by the missionary  
bodies and globe-trotting members of Parlia-  
ment (who have sought the truth on the surface  
of missionary wells) as to the alleged alarming  
prevalence of the opium smoking habit in  
China and its demoralising effects.

What impartial student of the question in  
China can honestly endorse the assertions which  
are referred to in the opening paragraph of  
Mr. Clement's paper? They call to mind a  
story told by Mr. W. E. Cooke, the *Times*  
correspondent who came out to China in the late  
fifties. The outcry against opium was as strong  
then as it is to-day; men were even decapitated  
for smoking opium. Mr. Cooke and some  
friends, anxious to see for themselves the evil  
consequences of the habit, had taken a mis-  
sionary as a guide. They came across an old  
emaciated man who could scarcely hobble along.  
The missionary at once held him up as "a  
horrible example." The inquirers wanted to  
learn something as to the quantity of opium the  
man was accustomed to smoke, and it was  
promptly discovered that the man had never  
smoked a pipe of opium in his life!

Still, I suppose it is not to be doubted that  
"horrible examples" do exist, and in view of  
the strong and emphatic assertions made by  
representatives of the religious bodies, I, for  
one, have had a mind open to conviction; and,  
as during a residence of more than five years I  
have not by hasard come across any striking  
evidence of the destructive and demoralising  
evils of the habit, I have purposely sought for  
evidence in this Colony which Mr. Theodore  
Taylor, M.P., includes among "the blackest  
opium spots in China." I have visited so-called  
"opium dens" of various degrees of respecta-  
bility—from the "first class" to the "lowest  
class"—and I am simply amazed at the grossly  
exaggerated ideas which are propagated about  
these places. My moral sense has often been  
shocked in England by the scenes which may  
be daily witnessed in any large city there, in the  
neighbourhood of public-houses, but I am bound  
to say that I sought in vain for the sight of  
anything so demoralising and bestial in the  
opium dens. Instead of snuffed and emaciated  
crowds lounging with pipes in their  
mouths around the opium lamps, I saw strong-  
looking, robust men, especially in the places to  
which men of the coolie class resort. My moral  
sense was certainly not shocked by what I saw  
of the use of opium, but I may take this  
opportunity of saying that I was, in one or two  
instances, much surprised that the Govern-  
ment should have licensed such structurally  
unsuitable and insanitary hovels for a public  
purpose.

That, however, is beside the main point, to  
which I wish to revert for the purpose of quot-  
ing the following extract from a speech which  
Sir Henry Pottinger, (the first Governor of  
Hongkong) after he had left China, delivered at  
a meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,  
fifty years ago. He said:

"I take this opportunity to advert to one  
important topic on which I have hitherto  
considered it right to preserve a rigid silence.  
I allude to the Trade in Opium; and I now  
unhesitatingly declare, in this public manner,  
that, after the most unbiased and careful  
observation, I have become convinced, during  
my stay in China, that the alleged demoralis-  
ing and debasing evils of opium have been,  
and are, very exaggerated. Like all other  
indulgences, excess in its use is bad and  
reprehensible, but I have neither myself seen  
such vicious consequences as are frequently  
ascribed to it, nor have I been able to obtain  
authentic proofs or information of their  
existence. The great, and perhaps I might  
say sole, objection to the trade, looking at it  
morally and abstractedly, that I have dis-  
covered or heard of, is that it is at present  
contraband, and prohibited by the laws of  
China, and therefore to be regretted and  
disavowed, but I have striven and I hope with  
some prospect of eventual success to bring  
about its legalisation, and were that point  
once effected, I am of opinion that its most  
objectionable features would be altogether  
removed. Even as it now exists, it appears to  
me to be unattended with a hundredth part  
of the debasement and misery which may be seen  
in our native country from the lamentable  
abuse of ardent spirits; and those who  
so sweepingly condemn the opium trade, on  
that principle, need not, I think leave the  
shores of England to find a far greater and  
deceitful evil."

That statement, so far as it relates to the  
alleged demoralising and debasing effects of  
opium will be endorsed, I venture to think, by  
every impartial student of the question.

Opium-smoking, I am convinced, is not a  
growing habit in China—not at least in the  
blackest opium spots. Sir Henry Blake, one  
of our former Governors, in the letter to *The  
Times* which you reproduced a few days ago,  
Sir, warned the Government that the effect of  
their instructions to close opium dens would  
be to change the stimulant of the people from  
opium to alcohol. Personally I think the change  
will come soon enough without bigger impetus.  
Whoever takes the trouble to inquire will find  
that among the younger generation there is  
not much inclination towards opium, but that  
a strong preference is developing for alcohol,  
and I think this tendency must have been very  
apparent to those who are developing a brewing  
industry in Hongkong.—Yours truly,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

## THE CITIZENS' FIEST DUTY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—If, as your correspondent says, a  
citizen's first duty is to be ready to fight for  
his country, may I invite volunteer rat-catchers?  
Hongkong is at grips with an invasion of the  
plague-bearing rodents; the Government's re-  
gular forces (the rat coolies) are unable to cope  
with the enemy; every able-bodied citizen ought  
to qualify as a rat-catcher.—Yours truly,  
ARMA VIRUMQUE.







## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and special business matters to the Manager. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C., 5th Rd. Lister's. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS in SPANISH (Castilian). Filipinos need not reply. Terms &c. "JUNIO" Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. 975

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

MEMBERS of the Above and Others are reminded that ENTRIES for the GYMKHANA MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 4th July next, close to the Undersecretary at the HONGKONG CLUB at 7 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY next the 27th day of June, 1908. REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. 976



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1908, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining R. B. L. 120 and East of Mount Pough Reservoir in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 years. 977

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Area	Boundary	Contents	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	As per title	Plan	15,000 (about)	22	600

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. 964

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

## THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHUNG," Capt. Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. 978

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Company's Steamship

"NANSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon, the 22nd June, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, 19th June, 1908. 16

## "INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## THE Company's Steamship

"INDRAPURA," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be stored out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Goods not cleared by the 25th inst., at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised. Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 19th June, 1908. 974

## FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady. Apply by letter to B. E. Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 19th November, 1906. 644

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

## NOTICE.

M. R. E. MARCENARO having Resigned from our Firm has CEASED to SIGN our Firm per procreation from This Date. CARLOWITZ & CO. Hongkong, 17th June, 1908.

## NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned beg to Notify that on the 12th February, 1907, we Discontinued and Ceased to hold Shares in the MAN CHEUNG YUEN Firm 萬祥源 of No. 159, Wing Lok Street West, Hongkong, established in 1894, and that Mr. UN LAI CHUEN, the Manager, after February 12th, 1907, formed a New Company to carry on the Business.

Among ourselves, MAN SHUN-ON formerly owned shares to the value of \$20,000; WONG CHU TUNG, \$40,000; CHAN WO SHING \$10,000; CHAN SHUN-ON TONG and CHAN SHUN WO TONG, \$4,000; CHEUNG WAN KUNG \$5,000; KUNG YUEN, \$80,000; and LAU WAI KWAN, alias KONG HING \$10,000.

From 13th February, 1907, the interest and responsibility of all the undersigned in connection with the said MAN CHEUNG YUEN Firm Discontinued and Ceased.

MAN-SHUN-ON

CHAN SHUN-ON TONG and CHAN SHUN WO TONG

CHAN WO SHING, Attorney for WONG CHU TUNG

KUNG YUEN FIRM

CHAN WO SHING

LAU WAI KWAN

Attorneys for CHEUNG WAN KUNG

Hongkong, 20th May, 1908. 969

## NOTICE.

THE KUNG YUEN FIRM 公源 of 203, and 205 Wing Lok Street West, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, dealing in Annam Rice, which has been established for many years, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will not hold themselves responsible for any debt contracted by the relatives of the shareholders of the Firm. All Bonds, Promissory Notes, &c., must be signed by both LAU SHU CHUEN and UN LAI CHUEN, representatives of the shareholders, but not signed by one only of them.

All existing and future Bonds, Promissory Notes &c., bearing the chop of KUNG YUEN, unless they bear the signatures of both the aforesaid representatives, will be deemed null and void.

UN OI YU, LAU SHU CHUEN, UN LAI CHUEN, General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. 970

## AUCTION



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd and 24th June, 1908, at 10 a.m. each day at H. M. NAVAL

REARLAKING

SUNDRY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising—

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES: CHAIN CABLE, WOOD BLOCKS, ROSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON & METAL, ELECTRIC CABLE, MATS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES: PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a Quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms of Sale:—As Customary.

HUGHES & ROUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1908. 940

## PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. GILLIANDERS

"CLAREMONT," 2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1907. 563

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, Ltd., have now 40,000 cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily. Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. G. K. HAXTON, Manager.

Hongkong 1st April, 1908. 43

## TO LET

## TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1908. 839

## TO LET.

NO. 18, WYNDHAM STREET, Four Rooms.

Apply to—C. F. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road. Hongkong 16th June, 1908. 962

## TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM, with Verandah and Bath Room, with BOARD, in Large Detached House on the Upper Level offered at Moderate Rates for a Permanent.

Apply to—ENGLISH, Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. 968

## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouses suitable for business Premises or Dwellings, lately occupied by FRED. BORNEMANN.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. 95

## TO LET.

NO. 37, 21 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908. 90

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## TO LET

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GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. 823

## TO LET.

4 and 5-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Central, Hongkong. Immediate possession. Moderate rentals.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. 649

## TO LET.

COMMODOUS SHOP in Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. Immediate possession. Moderate rentals.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. 649

## TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—YEE SANG FAT & CO. Same address. Hongkong, 28th January, 1907. 270

## TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS.

Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Building. Hongkong, 1st May, 1908. 785

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNITSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. 85

## TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHENWAN TOMES & Co.)

Apply to—THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT, 2, D. SASSOON & CO., Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. 947

## TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—COMPADORE DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yuen Katscha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. 68

## TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 91

## TO LET.

FIRST Class European Houses, Lochiel Terrace and Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—TAM TSE KONG, Care of Hip On Insurance, Exchange and Loan Co., Ltd., 42, Boshan Street, West. Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 84

## TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" Caine Road, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 26 Rooms.

2, BEACONFIELD ARCADE. Facing Parade Ground. No. 1 COLLEGE GARDENS, Furnished. For 5 or 6 Months, cheap rental.

OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor. From 1st July, 1908.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Fin Office and Dwelling Rooms.

DWELLING ROOMS and Offices in DUDDELL STREET.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell Macgregor).

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

BELLILIA TERRACE HOUSES, BORNEMANN ROAD.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, Peel.

No. 3, DUDDELL STREET Shop.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS (FRANK).

Apply to—LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. 189

## TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, Tsimshui. Area 35,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

## TO LET.

OFFICES on Top Floor No. 2, Connaught Road, facing the Cricket Ground.

A HOUSE in Wong-Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

"HATHELEIGH," Conduit Road. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 15B, Des Voeux Road next to the Hongkong Hotel.

PLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. 86

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# JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL.  
Famous for 100 YEARS.  
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.  
Distillers to H.M. the King.

## Cunliffe, Russell & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse,  
PARIS.  
SECURITIES issued by  
European Gov'ts and  
Municipalities offering  
prospects of immense returns.  
To be purchased for cash or on the  
"Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest-established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every drawing. Results drawn in English. Half of the drawn Bonds advertised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Service continues until last Bond drawn. All transactions conducted with promptness.

## THORNE'S OLD VAT



THE VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GLENROCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS SUCH SINCE 1831.

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.  
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.  
At 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

## SANTAL MIDY

These tiny capsules—superior to all others—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

## GRIMALDI'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.  
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for consumption, obstinate coughs, croup, diphtheria, etc. etc. etc. LONDON, and BOMBAY, TUNIS.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCORFULA, SCURVY, BOZEMIA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS. It is a safe and permanent remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street, Rochester, writes: "Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had suffered for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of my true and sincere appreciation of your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 11, 1908.

ASK FOR... CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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## WHAT HAPPENED ON "THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK"

THE SECOND MATRONS STORY.  
The "Rajah of Sarawak" is one of the best known steamers sailing out of the port of Singapore, and as almost goes without saying, for her name tells as much, her cruise is to that portion of Borneo where Sir James Brooke, the famous British Rajah, ruled in days gone by.

The second mate of this romantically named vessel is Mr. James Keating. He lives on board his ship even when she is in port, so that anyone anxious to obtain confirmation of the facts here set forth will need to address him there. Just simply—James Keating, Esq., S. S. "Rajah of Sarawak," Singapore—that is all.

"It was two years ago that I commenced to get indigestion," said Mr. Keating, "and at the same time, on and off, I used to feel pains in the shoulders and back and also in the kidneys. The back aches were worse when I stood down. I could eat very little food just then, and what I did eat seemed to do no good. I always felt a sort of fullness of the stomach, which was very uncomfortable. In addition to these already sufficiently distressing symptoms I was troubled greatly with constipation, and frequently had attacks of biliousness and dizziness, my tongue was furred, my breath was offensive, I always had a nasty bitter taste in my mouth; wind on the stomach caused me persistent inconvenience."

"I tried medicines but they did not help me for long, so after I had been suffering for about a year, through reading of a wonderful cure in the newspaper, I thought I would give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. After taking a few of these pills I felt great relief, so I continued to take them until I had finished three bottles, and by that time I was completely cured. The pains in my kidneys and in my back, and shoulders had gone, I could eat almost any food, in fact I felt like a new man. I am now 65 years old, yet I feel as lively as a young man again. I have great faith in Dr. Williams' pink pills; they proved such a wonderful cure to me, and am always recommending them to my friends. You are quite at liberty to make whatever use you please of this testimony. I give it willingly so that it may be published for the benefit of other sufferers."

The fact should never be overlooked that these pills, so highly praised by Mr. Keating, as by the thousands of other grateful cured people all over the world, are no "quack" medicine, but, on the contrary, represent the life-work of a thoroughly qualified and greatly gifted physician—an M.D. of Edinburgh University, Scotland. As a remedy for liver disorder, indigestion, malaria, headaches, anemia, nervous, ailing, rheumatism, paralysis, beriberi, exema, boils, skin eruptions and the special ailments which trouble ladies between youth and middle-age Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people are world-renowned, and men broken down by overwork, fever, dysentery, or other causes are speedily restored by their use. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore, who send one bottle for one dollar and a half or six for eight dollars, post free to any address.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong 19th June 1908:—Our market has been very quiet during the past week, and apart from an advance in Banks in the early part of the period under review, (to some extent since lost) closes practically without feature, and with little business to report. Exchange in sympathy with an advance in Bar Silver to 25½, closed up and closed at 17½ T.T. on London, and 74½ T.T. on Shanghai.

BANKS.—An advance of 30/- per share in the early part of the week sent Hongkong and Shanghai up to \$700, at which rate a fair business was done, the close however a sale at \$755 is reported, and it is probable that more shares could be obtained at that rate. The London quotation is \$78, 10/-, Nationals are still required for at \$51.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions are slightly easier with sellers at \$700. There are sellers of North China at Tls. 72, Yangtze at \$147½, and Canton at \$235. China Traders continue in request at \$563.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkong have sold, and are still in request at \$315, Chinas have been bought at \$93, and more shares can be placed. SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have ruled steady with sales at \$20 and \$22½, and close with buyers at the former, and sellers at the latter rate. Indo-Chinas are procurable at \$40 and \$22 for the preferred and deferred combined. A telegram to the General Managers informs shareholders that the annual General Meeting will be held in London on the 25th June. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. on the preference shares only, to write off \$26,880 for depreciation of the vessels of the fleet, and to carry forward the balance of \$13,750. The reserve fund will then stand at \$10,000, and the underwriting account at \$240,000. Chinas and Macao continue on offer at \$15, and Star Barrie at \$25 and \$15 for the old and new shares respectively. Shell Traders have been bought at \$46, and Douglas at \$37, \$36½ and \$36 the latter closing with buyers at \$35.

REFINERS.—China Sugars have sold and are procurable to a limited extent at \$132½. Luxums are probably obtainable at \$22.

MINING.—Rams after sales at \$8 and \$7½ are now on offer at the latter rate. Charbonnages are still in request at \$570, but no shares appear to be available at the rate.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been bought at \$107, \$108, \$105 and \$104, closing with probable sellers at the latter rate. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are again slightly easier with sellers at \$51 after sales at \$52 and \$51½. Shanghai Docks have suddenly declined to Tls. 30 at which rate there are sellers in Shanghai. This Company, according to private telegraphic advices, will pay a final dividend of Tls. 2½ per share, making Tls. 5 for the year, and it is no doubt due to a disappointment in this connection that the market in the north has so suddenly dropped. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are again firmer in the Northern market at Tls. 233 buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue on offer at \$99, and West Point at \$18. Kowloon Lands have been bought at \$26, and it is probable that more shares could be placed. Hongkong Hotels continue on offer at \$95. There are buyers of Humphrey's Estates at \$10, and of Shanghai Lands at the advanced rate of Tls. 12.

CORPORATE MINES.—Hongkong have been dealt in at the improved rate of \$11. The Northern Mills are practically without change, and there is no business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have again been bought at \$103, and China Light and Powers at \$83. Irons are wanted at \$2½ after sales at the rate. There are buyers of China Providents at \$91, Ropes at \$25, South China Morning Posts at \$23, and Hongkong and China Gas at \$175. Tramways, Watsons and Steam Landreeds are quiet with sellers at quotations. Weissmanns are enquired for at \$50.

## THE "INDOMITABLE"

There is reason to believe that the Prince of Wales will travel to Canada for the Tercentenary Celebrations in the new Dreadnought cruiser "Indomitable" thus rendering the voyage across the Atlantic one of the most remarkable incidents in connection with navigation that has happened for some years past. The "Indomitable" is unique in the world's fleet—unique in her defensive qualities, her gun power, and her speed. She is the lightest-footed sister of the Dreadnought, and embodies the same revolutionary features, being constructed on the lines to provide against destruction by mines or torpedoes, driven by turbines and armed on the all-big-gun principle which has been adopted by the world.

The "Indomitable" is the swiftest, man-of-war—apart from torpedo craft—in the world. She was designed for a speed of twenty-five knots, a remarkable rate of travelling to expect from a vessel of such huge dimensions and carrying an armament of devastating power. She has been provided with Parsons' marine turbines, similar in design to those which have proved so successful in the Dreadnought. She was designed for a horse-power of 41,000. Although all official details are still withheld, it is understood that on the measured mile on the Clyde she actually attained a speed equivalent to twenty-eight knots, or about thirty-two land miles. This is the most remarkable result yet obtained in a large turbine-propelled ship, and will cause the "Indomitable" to be looked upon as the swiftest of the fleet.

The vessel has exceeded her designed speed on her continuous runs, but by how much is not known. In all the world's fleets, the "Indomitable" stands alone. She combines a higher speed than has been obtained hitherto even in British cruisers, with twice the effective big gun fire of foreign battleships built prior to this Dreadnought. She brings to bear the same broadside as the Dreadnought. Her main particulars are as follows:—

Displacement (tons) ...	17,250
Length (feet) ...	530
Breadth (feet) ...	73½
Draught (feet) ...	26
Coal capacity (tons) ...	2,000
maximum ...	1,000
Coal capacity (tons) normal ...	1,000
Armaments ...	8 12in guns.
Speed (continuous) ...	16 4in guns.
Cost about ...	25 knots.
	\$1,800,000

The eight 12in. guns are mounted in four turrets, all of which can be brought to fire on either broadside, thus discharging simultaneously projectiles weighing 6,800lb, which is equivalent to upwards of three tons, with a combined muzzle energy sufficient to lift 518,744 tons one foot. These huge weapons can be operated with the ease of rifles, so absolutely are they under control.

In one other respect the Indomitable marks an advance on the Dreadnought, namely, the armament carried for repelling attacks by torpedo craft. The Dreadnought is provided with the new 12-pounder gun of 18 cwt, whereas the "Indomitable" mounts the 4in breechloading gun, which has given such excellent results. This weapon is very rapid in action, and fires a 25lb projectile. On the other hand, while the Dreadnought has twenty-six of the smaller pieces, it has been possible to give the "Indomitable" only sixteen of the larger guns. Two of these 25-pounders are mounted on each turret, and four on each sloop deck.

The "Indomitable" has just finished a series of gunnery trials of a most exhaustive character in the English Channel, and they proved entirely successful. Three courses with full charges were run with reduced charges were fired from each 12-inch gun, and each turret fired one simultaneous round from both guns at extreme elevation, with the recoil shortened. The mountings stood this severe test very successfully, and the hydraulic system exposed very few leaks. Four rounds with full charge were fired from each of the 4-inch guns, and very severe tests were applied individually to various details of the turret system, and with the best results. It was found that the structure of the ship withstanding the tremendous strain due to the firing of these huge weapons admirably, and no damage was done. On the other hand, the blast from the 12-inch guns firing an 850lb shell, with a charge of 325lb of cordite, was tremendous, and one cutter, resting comfortably at its davit, after the blast from the 12-inch guns on a fore and aft bearing, was discovered on the deck in numerous places—ruined beyond repair. The boats carried for the gun trials were old ones, and no importance is attached to such destruction, as it is unlikely that the "Indomitable" would go into action with her boats at their davits.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—21st June. 1st Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) (Full Choir). Responses, Ferial; Venite, Barby; Psalms, of the 21st morning; To Deum, Gadsby in E flat; Hosannas, Gadsby in G; Anthem, "Hear ye, ye hear ye," Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Barby in E; Hymns, 160 and 169. N.B.—Easlin 105, Verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 32, 33, 34 in unison. ymn 100, Verses 2 and 4. Evasong (6.45 p.m.) Responses, Ferial; Psalms, of the 21st evening (11); Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Woodward (14th even); Hymns, 162, 202 and 12.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road West.—1st Sunday after Trinity. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Venite, Barby; Te Deum, Russell; Hymns, 9, 52, 103 and 227; Kyrie, Holy Communion 12.15. Evening Prayer, 6.30. Magnificat, Woodward; Nunc Dimittis, Farrant; Hymns, 66, 106, 415 and 847.

The Church Lough, Daying, will call on ships carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 6.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6), returning afterwards. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c., provided. Sunday School 10-10.45 a.m. Union Church, Kennedy Road. Minister: Rev. C. H. Hickling. 11 a.m. Worship, Hymns 109, 641 and 123, Psalms 110 (Westminster), Anthem "What are these?" (Tanner). Subject "What is central in Christianity?" 6 p.m. Worship, Hymns 209, 196, 234 and 216. Psalm 84 (St. David). Subject—"What is our Handicap?" Friday 8 p.m. Christian Endeavour Society. Subject—"The Bottom-dog" and his Comforters."

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermon in English, 10 a.m. St. Andrew's, Kowloon.—(Robinson Road, near British School). Sunday.—Holy Communion 1st and 5th Sundays in month at noon; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. Wednesday.—Shortened Evening Prayer, address, at 8 p.m. Congregational practice of Hymns, &c. at 6.45. "Hymnal Companion" used and provided. All seats are free after the commencement of Service. Appropriated sittings are reserved up to that time only. Churchings before or after any of the services, and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and Meditation.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. attended, (if the weather permits) by the Church party of "R." Company, Middlesex Regiment, as their Parade Service. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. with an administration of Holy Communion immediately following. The afternoon children's Services are suspended for the Summer.

## CASTAWAYS.

The Brazilian training ship Benjamin Constant (2,500 tons), which arrived at Yokohama from Honolulu on June 3, had on board twenty Japanese from Wake Island. When the ship was passing near the island on the 20th ultimo, a red flag was hoisted. Captain Gomes Pereira, commander of the training ship, ordered a boat to be lowered, and a relief party was sent to the island. With considerable difficulty twenty Japanese were rescued during the succeeding four days. When rescued the men were found to have subsisted on fish for some months past and they were almost devoid of clothing. The men were well treated at the hands of the crew, and brought to Yokohama and handed over to the Water Police. Inquiries by the police elicited the fact that towards the end of 1906 a Mr. Kanazaki, of Yokohama, organized a party of twenty men and sent them out to Wake Island by the sailing ship "Yanaka Maru" (70 tons) for the purpose of outlying abattoirs. The men were left on the island under an assumed name Nishikawa, with foodstuff enough to last for a year. Towards the end of last year sixteen men were sent to the island to relieve the party. On the arrival it was discovered that sixteen out of the twenty left on the island on the previous trip were dead. The fresh batch was landed with some food, and the sailing ship left for home. The provisions gradually ran out and hunger forced the survivors, the majority of whom must have shared the same fate as those who preceded them had they not been rescued and brought home by the Brazilian sloop.—The Japan Herald.

Wake Island is a lonely coral atoll in the Pacific Ocean, lying just South of the Tropic of Cancer, and close to the 170 degrees longitude East of Greenwich.

For the necessary cleaning of the Teeth you will find it so satisfactory and so nice to use

## Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder

Sold by local Chemists and Stores.  
Made by  
F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S **Garola**. REMOVES ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, HEAT, IRRITATION, TAN, and SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Delightfully COOLING and REFRESHING during the summer months. 1/6, 1/3, and 2/6 each. BOTTLES. M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

MARTIN'S **APIOL & STEEL PILLS** (Ladies). A most valuable remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity, they may be at once administered. Those who use these pills recommend them, hence they are so generally known. M. BEETHAM & SON, CHICHESTER, ENGLAND.

**Fever Dietary.** Owing to its easy absorption, LEMCO is of great value in fever cases. Doctors recommend it by itself and mixed with milk. LEMCO has proved over and over again to be the only food a patient could retain, and we have letters from numbers who have practically lived on it till strength to digest more solid food returned. It is absolutely pure and safe. The genuine Lemco Company's Patent.

**MERRYWEATHER'S LIGHT WATER-TUBE BOILERS.** Specially adapted for every purpose requiring extreme Lightness and Portability. 1 H.P. up to 300 H.P.

Supplied in batteries where more than 200 H.P. required. Arranged for burning Wood, Coal or Oil Fuel. Write for Illustrated Pamphlet 6292v. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, 63, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.



## NOTICE.



PUBLIC ATTENTION is drawn to the fact that at the present time many brands of CONDENSED MILK are being offered for sale bearing labels so nearly representing that of the original "EAGLE" brand Milk manufactured solely by BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., of New York, as are calculated to deceive the purchasers of the real article.

As an additional protection, all purchasers of BORDEN'S "EAGLE" BRAND MILK are requested to note that every tin of same bears the signature of GAIL BORDEN, the original manufacturer, on the label. BORDEN'S "EAGLE" BRAND MILK has the enviable reputation of being the milk par excellence and without a rival in point of view of quality and purity.

Owing to BORDEN'S special and exclusive process of manufacture both their "EAGLE" and "GOLD SEAL" Brands are specially recommended for use in tropical climates, they being guaranteed to keep better than any other Condensed Milk offered to the public.

For BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.,  
CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,  
Sole Representatives in Hongkong.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1908.

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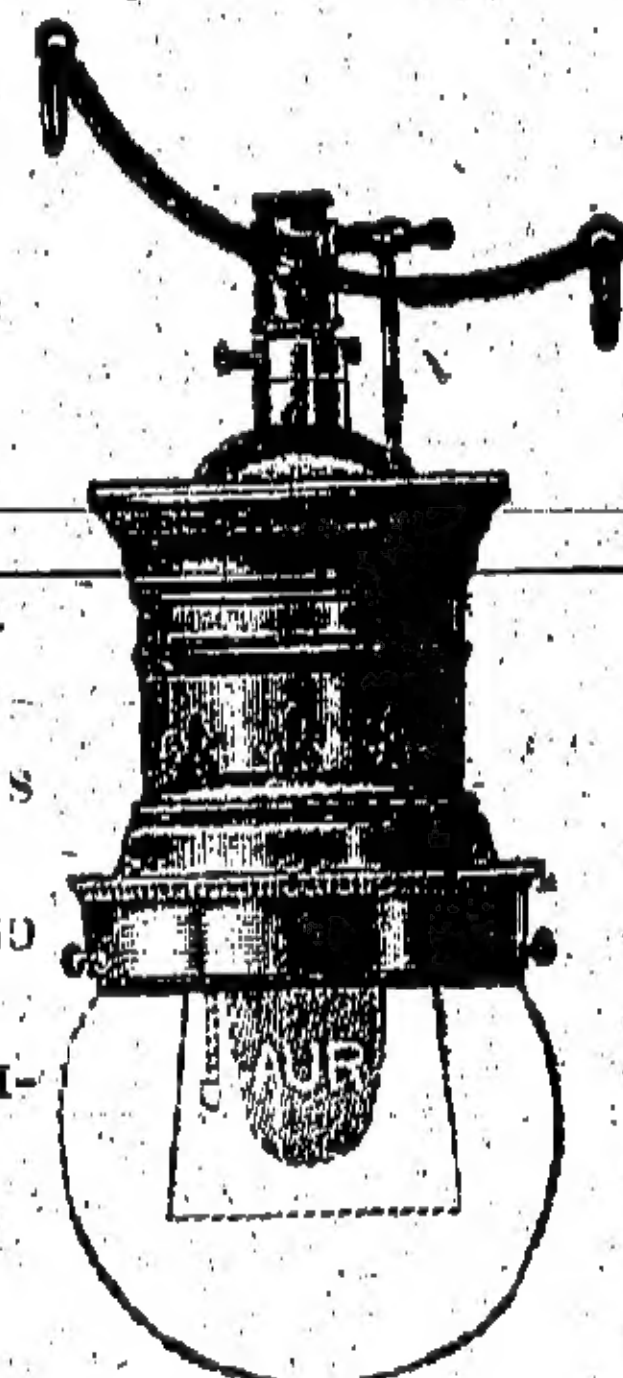
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should be in every home as well as in every hospital. When you are worried and cannot eat well nor sleep well, you will find a great help in BOVRIL.

BEWARE OF CHEAP IMITATIONS.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE LUNING QUESTION FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD IS LIGHT. REMEMBER, THERE IS NO LIGHT SO GOOD OR SO CHEAP AS THE BRITISH-MADE WELSBACH.



# Welsbach

The Welsbach guaranteed Gas burners, with Mantles of Welsbach Manufacture and Welsbach Artistic Fittings, make Welsbach not only the lightest but most beautiful of all lights.

THE WONDERFUL WELSBACH KERN BURNER No. 3 will give you a 75 candle power light at a lower gas consumption than any other burner in the world.

THE MANTLES to use with it are Welsbach "C" or "CX." The light standard of these Welsbach-made Mantles is lightest, and the fabric is strongest—There are no Mantles so good as Welsbach.

Apply for particulars and catalogue of British-made Welsbach Mantles, Burners and Fittings to the Sole Agents of the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co., Ltd., London.

## WILKS & JACK, LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

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ON SALE. A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver FROM 1893 TO 1905; ALSO RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information. PRICE: \$1 CASH. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office & Local Bookellers.

## APENTA

NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

For continuous use by the Gouty, the Constipated, and the Obese.

GOLD MEDAL, St. Louis, 1904.

DOSE.—A Wineglassful in the morning before Breakfast.







# PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO Port SAID and MARSEILLES	PALESTINE Capt. J. B. Ferguson	About 23rd June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA Capt. T. H. Hilde, R.N.	About 25th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ABGADIA Capt. A. L. Valentini	Noon, 27th June	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	About 4th July	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"LINGAN"	On 20th June, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 22nd June, 8 A.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 22nd June, 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"SHANSHI"	On 22nd June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 23rd June, 4 P.M.
MANILA ZEMBOANGA THURE, DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, OWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transshipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"CHANGSHA"	On 27th June, 4 P.M.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accom-  
modation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining  
Saloon.AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light through-  
out and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked  
through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo  
on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND  
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

# NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. V. SENDEN	About Friday, 26th June
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBELL	End of June.

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"KLEIST" Capt. RUD. MEYER	Wednesday, 1st July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. V. BINDER	About Wed'day, 1st July.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. V. SENDEN	Thursday, 16th July, at 6 P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELOCHERS & CO.,  
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"CHEONGSHING"	Sunday, 21st June, D'light.
& CHEFOO	"HANGSANG"	Sunday, 21st June, D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 22nd June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"KUNGSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 26th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 27th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 3rd July, 4 P.M.

# RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KUNGSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for  
Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing  
stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.  
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout  
with Electric Light.Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafco, Tientsin  
and Newchwang.  
Telephone No. 61  
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

# EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,  
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British  
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean,  
Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports,  
and all North and South American Ports.  
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to  
Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

# NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

# OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. ISTRIA ...	20th June
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SILVIA ...	24th June
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SAXONIA ...	30th June
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SAXONIA ...	8th July

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.

# HOMEWARD.

FOR ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG: S.S. BRISGAVIA ...	23rd June.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. DORTMUND ...	12th July
S.S. ISTRIA ...	26th July
S.S. SAXONIA ...	9th Aug.

Hongkong Office.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF 12 days  
Across the Pacific to the "EMPERESS LINE" Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.  
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.  
21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration).	LEAVES HONGKONG	ARRIVES VANCOUVER
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	SATURDAY, 4th July	25th July
"MONTEAGLE" 6,163	SATURDAY, 11th July	4th Aug.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000	SATURDAY, 25th July	18th Aug.
"GLENFARG" 3,700	SATURDAY, 8th Aug.	6th Sept.
"LENNOX" 3,700	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept.	8th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000	THURSDAY, 24th Sept.	12th Oct.

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.  
"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.  
S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 NOON.  
THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,  
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail  
Express, and at QUEBEC with the C.P. NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" steamships,  
14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.  
Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York 27/1.10  
Intermediate on Steamers ... 240, ... 242,  
and 1st Class Railways ...First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing  
the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct Line.  
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates  
affording superior accommodation for that class.Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.  
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Misses, Members of the Naval  
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China  
and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,  
Corner Paddar Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSAI via SWATOW & AMOY	"DALIN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 21st June, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SHOSHU MARU" Capt. I. ICHI	WEDNESDAY, 24th June, at Daylight.
SOURABAYA (DIRECT)	"SHIBETORO MARU" Capt. B. ATSUMI	THURSDAY, 25th June, at Noon.
KOBE via ANPING	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. T. ITO	FRIDAY, 26th June, at Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. SUGIWA	SUNDAY, 28th June, at 9 A.M.

These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers  
and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Ample. Unrivalled Table  
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office  
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

# CHARGEURS REUNIS, FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

# ALL AROUND THE WORLD LINE.

OUTWARD via Suez:—Antwerp, Dunkirk, La Pallice, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Colombo,  
Singapore, Hongkong, Chinawater, (Peking Tientsin), Kobe, Yokohama,  
Gawa to Hongkong in 30 DAYS.NAPLES to Hongkong in 29 DAYS.  
Unique Opportunity to make a Tour in North China and Japan with Great Speed,  
Safety and Comfort.

TRANS-PACIFIC:—Victoria (B.C.) Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco.

CONNECTING WITH CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.  
Freight to Overland ... via Vancouver  
Passengers to Overland and Europe ... via Vancouver  
YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER 13 DAYS  
YOKOHAMA to LONDON and PARIS 26 DAYS

HOMEWARD via MAGELLAN STRAITS:—Mexico, River Plate, Brazil, La Pallice, Liverpool.

# PROPOSED SAILINGS:

AMIRAL EXELMANS 25th July	= MALTE ... 12th Oct.
= OUESSANT ... 27th Aug.	= CEYLAN ... 26th Nov.
	= CORSE ... 11th Jan. 09

No Passengers: 1st Intermediate Class and Rates of Passage.  
New Twin Screw, 16,000 tons Displacement, 1st Class accommodation, Splendidly  
equipped with single berth Cabins. All Round the World Tickets by these boats.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. NALIN, ACTING AGENT,  
FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

# HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between  
Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect  
Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-  
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

# CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 20th June, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 27th June, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1908.

# THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

HEAD OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.  
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-  
SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East:—  
16, DES VUEX ROAD,  
HONGKONG.Japan Office:—  
14, WATASHI STREET,  
YOKOHAMA.

TO CONNOISSEURS

# "LOLITAS" AN EXQUISITE CIGAR

Of mild flavour and fine aroma, made from the

Finest Specially Selected

MANILA TOBACCOS.

IN BOXES OF 50 \$5.50

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR

# A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

118

# SAINT-RAPHAEL

# TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of  
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children  
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition  
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial  
which surpasses all others by its  
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS:—CALDBECK, MACGREGOR &amp; Co, Hongkong.



Hong Kong

for Watson's

Dundee—

SHEWAN, TOMES

&amp; CO.

Hong Kong.

# WATSON'S (No. 10) Dundee WHISKY.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

# DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its  
worldwide reputation as the best and  
only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for  
Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Stupor,  
Nervous Debility, Nerve, Kidney and Liver  
Complaints, Hysteria, Premature  
Dropsy of Vital Power, General Debility, all  
Blood Disorders, and all Functional and  
Diseased Conditions of the System, caused  
by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.The Effect of this Standard Phosphoric  
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred  
Evils is immediate and permanent, all  
the miserable Feelings and Distressing  
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity  
that is really marvellous.Directions for Self-Treatment of the above  
Aches with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH &amp; ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.  
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,  
HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents in Hongkong—A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.







## GERMAN AND BRITISH WEALTH.

Sixty years ago Great Britain possessed the most prosperous industries in the world; besides, she raised three-quarters of the world's coal, she produced three-quarters of the world's iron, she converted three-quarters of the world's cotton into manufactures, she owned three-quarters of the world's railways, and she possessed three-quarters of the world's shipping. She was the world's manufacturer, trader, shipper, and engineer. She was undoubtedly the richest nation in the world.

She is no longer. She has lost her economic monopoly, and even her industrial predominance has disappeared in all except two or three trades. Most other industries are stagnant or decaying, and the result is that the wealth not only of the United States, but even of Germany is greater than that of Great Britain. There are various tests of national wealth.

**POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT.**  
The principal wealth of a country lies in the productive power of the people. Germany has 63,000,000 inhabitants; Great Britain has only 44,000,000 inhabitants. In man-power which, rightly considered, is more important than machine-power, Germany is 30 per cent. stronger than Great Britain. However, not only has Germany 30 per cent. more workers than Great Britain, but her workers are more fully employed. While on an average 5 per cent. of our skilled workers (trade unionists) work from 8 to 10 per cent. of the unskilled workers, about 800,000 in all, according to the most reliable statistics and estimates, permanently out of work, unemployment is practically unknown in Germany. While Great Britain suffers permanently from a scarcity of work, Germany suffers permanently from a scarcity of workers, as our Colonial reports show. The demand for men regulates the supply of men, and a prosperous country with expanding industries has room for additional workers.

At the time of her great prosperity the population of Great Britain increased more rapidly than that of any other country. Now, every report of the Registrar-General establishes a new record of the birth-rate, which is rapidly sinking to the level of that of France. Additional men would not increase the national wealth, but only increase the existing unemployment and poverty in Great Britain. Already while the population of Great Britain increases by only some 200,000 a year, the population of Germany increases by more than 900,000 a year. Yet, notwithstanding the slow natural increase of our population, between two and three hundred thousand English people yearly leave this country in search of work. From Germany only between twenty and thirty thousand men migrate every year, and immigration into Germany is greater than emigration from Germany. For every German emigrant per million there are eleven British emigrants.

**THE TEST OF WAGES.**  
The German Socialist is not likely to paint the state of employment in Germany in too rosy a colour, for they wish to impress upon the public the misery of the workers. Nevertheless, we read in the election manifesto of the German Social Democratic Party, which was published in the *Forwards* on January 15, 1907: "If we look ahead as far as we are able, we shall not suffer from over-population in Germany. We have in Germany not too large, but too small, a number of workers. This may be seen from the fact that foreign workers by the hundred thousand are imported into Germany." The cry of over-population is not heard in Germany.

Since 1875, the year in which Protection was introduced, wages have practically doubled in Germany, and are, according to some of the leading authorities, now higher on an average than British ones. German working men are certainly better off than English working men. While our trade unionists, who number only about two millions, earn about thirty-five shillings a week, our unskilled workers, about eight millions, earn on an average only about one pound a week—many labourers earn from eleven to fifteen shillings—and from this amount 10 per cent. must be deducted for unemployment. While during the last few years British wages have remained almost stationary, German wages have rapidly risen. Richard Calver, the leading German Socialist statistician, who is not likely to exaggerate the prosperity of the German working man, wrote lately: "During the last thirteen years the German Empire has experienced a time of greater prosperity than probably any other country. Between the years 1895 and 1906 the average year's earnings of working men have risen from £37 7s. to £51 4s., or by 18 per cent. During the same period prices have increased by 25 per cent., so that the working men are 12 or 13 per cent. better off than they were twelve years ago."

**THE TEST OF PRODUCTION.**  
It is obvious that 63,000,000 fully employed Germans produce more than 44,000,000 ill-employed Englishmen, especially as the former are better organised than the latter, and as they employ the most scientific processes and the most perfect machinery. It is true that the three British show-industries, cotton, shipbuilding, and shipping, are much larger than the corresponding German ones, but Germany has proportionately a far greater predominance in other industries. Her chemical and electrical industries, for instance, are foremost in the world, and in the production of steel she has rapidly overtaken Great Britain, as the following figures prove:—

	German Steel Production.	British Steel Production.
1890	324,000 tons	342,000 tons
1906	1,135,000 tons	642,000 tons

Since 1879, the year when steel was introduced into Germany, the supremacy in steel over this country has become overwhelming.

We are only too familiar with the stagnation and the decay which prevail in nearly all our industries. The astounding prosperity of the German industries may be seen at a glance from the following figures:—

	Power of Industrial Steam-engines in Prussia.
1879	304,400 horse-power
1903	1,046,000
1907	1,604,567

Corresponding official figures for England do not exist. It is ominous that between 1890 and 1907, in the short space of seven years, German industrial horse-power should have increased by two millions, or by 50 per cent.

**TEST OF EXPENDITURE.**  
The astounding wealth of Germany may be seen from the expenditure of the State and of individuals. Germany has spent about £50,000,000 on worthless colonies; she is spending a similar amount on the rearmament of her Polish provinces, and is spending more than £20,000,000 on her canal; she is spending £25,000,000 per annum on her fleet, and £25,000,000 per annum on workmen's insurance. The assertion that Germany is poor is ridiculous. Money is dear in Germany chiefly because the rapidly expanding industries absorb all the liquid funds. Moneyed Germans invest their cash in the national industries and make 6 per cent. Moneyed Englishmen invest their cash in Stock Exchange Securities, and especially in trustee stocks, because our shabby and decaying industries

are no longer safe and desirable investments. The cheapness of money in England is not a sign of our wealth, but of industrial stagnation and decay. One vast foreign trade represents turnover, not profits and wealth. Even Germany's foreign investments seem to be almost as large as those of this country. Ten years ago she drew £80,000,000 a year from that source alone.

The sad fact is that Germany is growing richer and Great Britain poorer—the decay of our agriculture alone has caused a loss of £2,000,000,000—and the economic decay of Great Britain is likely to continue until our suffering industries will be given that protection which they require.

## THE COCKNEY ACCENT.

**AND THE AMERICAN TWANG.**  
The assertion made by Professor Alois Brandl, the most distinguished German authority on English language and literature, that English is quite as well spoken in America as in England, and that American teachers are just as competent to teach English as English teachers, has aroused keen criticism in educational circles.

Dr. F. J. Furnival, one of the world's authorities on the English language, discussed the matter with an "Express" representative. Dr. Furnival was apparently not very much impressed with Professor Brandl's assertion that, owing to the influence of the cockney accent and the various dialects the English spoken here is no purer than the English spoken on the other side of the Atlantic.

"The educated classes in England have never at any time talked with a cockney accent," he said, "and the English spoken by the English to-day is far better than it was twenty years ago. When Professor Brandl says that the American twang is rapidly dying out, and that it will in time become a thing of the past, he is probably right."

The Rev. Canon Horsley, of St. Peter's Rectory, Walworth, who for many years has been trying to get the girls in his schools to respect the difference between the "Walworth" and the English tongue, declared with a smile that it seemed like a case of "pot calling the kettle black" for Americans to criticise the Cockney twang.

"I notice that Professor Brandl says during his stay in London he was distressed to hear school children mispronouncing words while reciting passages from Shakespeare," he said. "This is a lamentable fact; school children in the poorer quarters will mispronounce words. I generally find that they pronounce a vowel correctly, but when asked to say, for instance, the word 'baby' they say 'bibby' or 'dye' for 'day'."

"Of course, the purest English is, strange to say, spoken in Liverpool," continued Canon Horsley, "while Billingsgate and Petticoat-lane are popularly credited with languages of their own. Belgrave, too, can occasionally get ahead in its talk."

"The choicest gems I have some scores in," Walworth, however, are the following sentences:—

COCKNEY.	TRANSLATION.
Bitter tikey come.	Been to take her home.
Binna binna.	Been having a game.
Ri't ad no kike.	I haven't had any cake.
Bi'by's name's James.	Bi'by's name's James.
pline James.	plain James.

"We had one real puzzle," added Canon Horsley with a laugh. "There was once a school-girl in the borough whose name was either 'Ada Payne,' 'Ida Payne,' 'Ada Pine,' or 'Ida Pine.' Which it was I don't know to this day, as I could never tell from the way it was pronounced."

In conclusion Canon Horsley stated that in his opinion English was spoken in England by the masses at the present time much more perfectly than in the time of Charles Dickens, and that people were not so fond of dropping their aspirates to-day as they were a few years ago.

## HERSELF.

Woman, whatever she wears, is always charming. I bow. But what woman wears is often the reverse of charming. The world is for ever being surprised by its women. They are Classic one day and Pompadour the next; after that, who knows? Nobody.

In the present moment we are noticing an extraordinary person at restaurants, at the theatres, in the streets. She has sprung up in the night. Her waist has vanished, her hair is not as it was, her hat has out-matched matinee hats. The Directoire Lady has appeared. There is scarcely a woman in England who is not aware of the fact. There is scarcely a woman who is not looking mentally at her wardrobe and wondering how to model last year's dress to meet the fashion, for fashion is a sovereign power, and I will bet that even the lady, I forget her name, who rings a bell at political meetings is thinking about her hats.

This is woman's strength, that she is always coming out in some fresh allurement—like children who make surprising remarks and draw all attention.

**THE ELEGANT GIRL.**  
There is no doubt that Troy, in those dim and distant ages, woke up one morning to discover a new woman taking the air in Trojan streets. The advent of Helen, although marked by no milliner, made, I am sure, a terrible stir among the Trojan ladies. They became affected by the Greek idea, they developed Greek figures, and adopted a Helen walk.

One can notice these things by casting an eye over the pages of history; one can see the change come over the corveller's head, over the style of wearing a wolfskin, and the British woman eyeing the coiffure of Roman matrons, see Norman ladies astonishing the Saxons with their French fashions, and so come down straight down the path of history, across with coat of garments, and arrive at to-day, and notice how women of to-day are looking over their shoulders at the figures of the ladies of the Directoire.

**THE CORVELLER GIRL.**  
There is something about indecent things that is always most appetising. Clothes, if I may say so, follow suit. It must have been a moment of anxiety in Egypt when Cleopatra's delectable personality pervaded everything. The slim brown ladies of Egypt had to consider their figures very carefully. The pleated, almost transparent, drapery they were shown very willingly to the moulding of their bodies. I am perfectly to risk a statement that the Egyptian streets were full of most Cleopatra in a very short space of time, and that Egyptian jewellers were busy making ornaments and embroidery busy sewing things in the very last mode. It was not a fashion which could suit everybody, but it had to follow for some reason, a reason which has always been at the back of women's brains.

One talks of news travelling quickly in the East, of a fire springing up in a night as a man with a flaming torch runs from village to village, the length and breadth of the country is covered. But this is small in comparison to the torch of fashion, whose fire lights the world as soon as it is lit. Even those Japanese ladies who wear European dresses are talking of the Directoire figure, and wondering how they can torture

their dignity and charming persons into this long deathlike being who is already conquering the world.

## THE ELEGANT GIRL.

One of the most peculiar and interesting things to watch was the growth of the ruff in England. At first it was nothing but the top-most tuck of a chemise, running from shoulder to shoulder. You can see it grow in the pictures of men and women slowly but surely like a green linen flower opening its pleated petals. When Henry VIII. died it was its infancy. In the reign of Henry VIII. it began to grow on men's shirts, had reached well up to the neck, and was beginning to stand out a little. Those were days of very strict fashions; to wear black gaiter you must be royal; to wear sable you had to rank above a viscount; to wear marten or velvet trimming you had to be worth over two hundred marks a year.

The reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary passed without much event, but suddenly Queen Elizabeth and hundreds of imitators began to appear. In 1564 the ruff came into full bloom. Mistress Dingham Van der Plasser, of Flaners, taught the art of folding, cutting, and pinching ruffs at 25 a lesson, and the art of starching cambric and of making starch at 21.

We may meet this bearded lady in the streets until, on a day it seems, she vanishes, and there in her stead is a lady with bare neck, broad lace collar over her shoulders, no whalebone-round her hips, no hoop in her skirts, no padding on her shoulders—a lady dressed in a sort of immaculate carelessness, talking to a gentleman looking like a glorified art student.

## THE LEACH GIRL.

The faces change, that is the peculiar part of it. The Early Victorian face has vanished altogether.

Where is that pretty, demure, dove-like creature with sloping shoulders, dashing ringlets, and big, baby eyes? She has gone so utterly that it must seem one can kill a type as utterly as one can kill a fashion. We are just far enough away from the Leach girl to think them quaint, picturesque, even pretty, and certainly, oriolous and all, wonderfully charming. Gone they most certainly are; no longer do these graceful creatures play out's-erle with whistled guardmen. The oblique is as dead as the battle, and the awful huge jewellery as out of date as powdered hair and panniered skirts.

## THE GREENEY-TALLEY GIRL.

Out of the rag-bag of Time one picks curious things, and none more curious than the aesthetic young person who has but lately died. These full throats, those long, bonelike bodies, those faded air-colours, that look of intensest gone. The drawing-rooms that welcomed them would laugh at them now. The Directoire lady would stare through her long spy-glass (I suppose those will come in with the other absurdities) and marvel that woman could ever look so foolish. Yes, I suppose we shall have to suffer the single spy-glass and the tall cane with a big bow, and the Greek sandals.

## THE GIBSON GIRL.

And yet another on the page of fashion, following on many peculiar people, following really on the heels of the girl Du Maurier drew; the streets were full of them not very long ago. For a moment there is a passing vision of an awful person called The New Woman. A creature determined to kill grace, beauty, charm, all these gifts by which women rule the world; a creature of short hair and long ideas; a creature who wears masculine boots and tweed suits and stiff shirt-collars.

To kill and end this being came a rather lovable person, trim-waisted, short-frooked, brown-haired, open air, with a fearless face and a square chin. The streets were full of her; one never knew there was so much health in England before her day.

## THE FLAPPER.

Her day went, and only yesterday there was an astonishing girl who occupied the streets. She was wonderfully young, her hair was still tied at the back, her short skirt revealed dainty petticoats. She had a vivacious air, and was apparently easy to copy, since she poured out every house, and had a certain chic which was very catching. She was essentially a Cockney, and was invented, I imagine, in some musical comedy. Anyhow, there she was, only yesterday, very young, port, pretty, small.

## THE DIRECTOIRE GIRL.

Now one is just aware of the new girl with her lack of petticoat, her swathed body, her enormous hat. Chic is dead, and something at present and suitable has taken its place. And you will find that after the first shock, women will become mysteriously slim and elegant, and a new face will appear, a face of the correct date, a face that will fit the clothes.

It would seem that we have exhausted the invention of dressmakers, and are forced to go back over our tracks and copy old styles. The only really new thing the last ten years have seen is the motor outfit, the big coat, the veil, and the cap, and women look very delightful in them. But then, whether history repeats itself or not, woman looks delightful in anything truly feminine.

One thing I feel most deeply, and that is that the world, from a picture point of view, will never be perfect until every woman has a fashion of her own, a fashion absolutely fitted to her figure, to her face, to her own individuality. That day will come when taste will be consulted before fashion, and we shall see the streets full of varied types of beauty, of hundreds of different styles, of multitudinous forms of coiffure, of all the colours of the rainbow, and the fashions of every age.

## A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME



## Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be "depended upon" without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be "depended upon." A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely "depended upon" to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unflinching Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nervetonic.

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